

THE HERALD.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SATURDAY, June 22, 1889.

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Advertisements will be accepted for forwarding information to this office when their papers are not promptly received. This will aid us to do better service than the past.

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MILLER AND THE SUPREME COURT.

The newspapers will undoubtedly conclude their strictures on the President and his attorney-general on account of the irregular and unlawful removal of Chief Justice SANDFORD, but it would seem that they were in no hurry to "let up" on the business. Perhaps the intention is to keep the outrage fresh in the public mind until Congress meets, when that body will take charge of the matter. At any rate there do not, as yet, appear any signs of a discontinuance of the discussion. This, however, is not the proper word, for there is no discussion, no editor of intelligence and respectability finding courage to defend the executive and his veridant and subservient judicial adviser. Everything in the nature of a defense which has yet appeared is the declaration, in effect, that as Utah is peopled largely by Mormons and as Judge ZANE hates the Mormons with all the bitterness of his nature, the President was justified in replacing a man who entertained a higher regard for the law than he did for men's hates and prejudices. We respectfully suggest that this line of reasoning doesn't convince very much or very many. Its effect is not favorable to the President. On the contrary, it makes the case worse for the executive, in the minds of those people who think there is in the whole world no such thing as justice, and who entertain the opinion that the one branch of the government which should be free from politics and political dictation is the judiciary.

Having received many evidences that the local public has been interested and entertained by the many columns of editorial comments from leading journals which THE HERALD has reproduced, we respectfully, this morning, extracts from other newspapers bearing on this matter. On the 10th instant the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republic wired to his paper more than a column of the HARRISON-MILLER-SANDFORD case. It having been published that morning that Mr. MILLER would certainly be nominated to the supreme court, the correspondent said the nomination could not be confirmed. "In the first place the administration is not over popular with the Senators, and in the next place only a few of them believe that MILLER is big enough to be a supreme court justice. Many of the latter of the Senate are republicans and Democrats—sincerely at him when he was made attorney-general, but they held that the President had the right to appoint his own immediate official family, and that the Senate should not interfere. But the supreme court justiceship will be another matter, and when the Senate is confronted with MILLER for the place made vacant by the death of Justice MATTHEWS, look out for some lively times."

The correspondent goes on to say: "In this connection a little correspondence that recently took place between Chief Justice ZANE, SANDFORD, of Ohio, and the President is of interest. It appears from this correspondence that the President has a 'policy' which he expects the judiciary to carry out, and the lawyers of the Senate will find the attorney-general so willing to carry out the President in carrying out a judicial policy that they may prove to be an unwilling body before which to lay the nomination of Mr. MILLER to be a member of the judiciary. Chief Justice SANDFORD has been pressing in the Utah supreme court. He has been, except to Judge ZANE, and those persons who thought that the United States ought to run the United States according to 'policy'—instead of according to law. The first intimation that Judge SANDFORD had of the President's intention was the receipt of a letter written May 10 by Attorney-General MILLER in which he was directed by the President to resign. Judge SANDFORD, in his opinion, the public interest will be subserved by a change in the office of chief justice of Utah. He is a man who will be pleased to receive your resignation as chief justice."

There was a fight over Judge SANDFORD in Utah and upon receipt of this request by the President for his resignation, Judge SANDFORD consulted with his friends. To have retired without a triumph and without apparent reason would have furnished the opponents of the judge with an opportunity for declaring that all the accusations they had made against him were justified.

In order to learn whether there was any reason to be assigned for his displacement, Judge SANDFORD wrote a letter on May 17 to Attorney-General MILLER as follows:

Judge SANDFORD also informed the attorney-general that he had considered the matter of resigning in March last, but that a letter of resignation prepared by him had been withheld by urgent solicitations of Republican and Democratic members of the Utah bar. But it seems the President had decided on his removal, and the answer of the attorney-general went back to Judge SANDFORD the same day that he was removed. This letter is certainly remarkable. It says that he was asked to prove the assertion of the friends of the President that Mr. MILLER is no politician, this ought to supply the want of the President's own statement. The starting discovery that the President has a 'policy' for the judiciary has not yet apparently attracted attention, and it is strange that Mr. MILLER is no politician, this ought to supply the want of the President's own statement. The starting discovery that the President has a 'policy' for the judiciary has not yet apparently attracted attention, and it is strange that Mr. MILLER is no politician, this ought to supply the want of the President's own statement.

It has struck some people here who have seen this correspondence that the President, by his removal of Judge SANDFORD and the appointment of Judge ZANE to carry out a policy, has suggested that the courts may be made dangerous and dangerous to the liberties of the executive instead of the administrators of the law. No doubt MILLER's letter notifying Judge SANDFORD of the attorney-general's policy for the government of the judiciary will receive a careful reading by the Senators of the United States who will be asked by and by to advise and consent to the appointment of MILLER to a supreme court justiceship. The suggestion that the President can properly dictate a policy for the supreme court of Utah may be followed before long by the appointment of somebody who will consent to the dictation of a policy for the supreme court of the United States. If the President may dictate a policy for the Utah court there does not seem to be any good reason why he may not run the supreme court at Washington to carry out a more extensive policy. Judge SANDFORD has been writing the President without sending a few words to the President. It was not an impudent or an ugly letter in its language, but still it is safe to say that it did not cause the President any great amount of pleasure when he perused it. This correspondence between the judge and the attorney-general is a chief justice of Utah was not furnished here at Washington, but was reached by way of Utah. Here is what Judge SANDFORD has to say to the bench:

The whole affair as revealed by the correspondence is looked upon here as a matter of contempt. No doubt when Congress meets the whole matter will receive a very careful consideration. In the light of a statement like the above

it would look like idleness for the attorney-general to get out the supreme bench. This view is made more firm by the following editorial comment in the New York Times of the 11th. Mr. MILLER may have been a good lawyer, and the President, in his friendly desire to do something handsome for his law partner, but the SANDFORD incident has certainly raised an insurmountable barrier to the ambition of one and the charity of the other. The Times says:

A report is again circulated that Attorney-General MILLER is to be appointed associate justice of the supreme court, and this time the story comes from an unnamed resident of Indianapolis "whose relations with the President and the attorney-general," it is said, "have long been intimate." The correspondence concerning the removal of Chief Justice SANDFORD, published in the Times yesterday, suggests the question whether Mr. MILLER, if he should be appointed a justice of the supreme court, would take his seat on the bench with an intention or under instructions to carry out as a judge of our court of last resort some "policy" defined beforehand at the White House and marked out by the appointing power. The correspondence in the Utah case indicates that in the opinion of both the President and his attorney-general the chief justice of a Federal court may with propriety be removed on the ground that he is not in harmony with some policy selected for the bench by the President, and in order that his seat may be filled by another man presumably instructed as to that policy and ready to follow it in the discharge of solemn judicial duty. It is possible that the Senate, among the members of which are several gentlemen whose views concerning the duties of a judge do not agree with those of the President and his attorney-general, will not consent that Mr. MILLER shall be permitted to ratify a removal in one of the supreme court chairs.

EX-SENATOR SIMON CAMERON has been stricken with paralysis, and it is more than nature warrants one to say that he will ever get up again, much less recover from the effects of the stroke. General CAMERON is over ninety years of age.

THE WOMEN of Madagascar are to be congratulated. Heretofore their husbands have used clubs, bow handles, and so on in chastising them, but a new law confines the husbands to a regulation whip.

THERE ARE humblings in the press of Idaho which foretell the revival of the old fight as to the location of the capital. Ever since Boise city got the prize there has been a quarrel. It was thought that when the handsome capital was erected at considerable cost, there would be an end to the controversy, and the people would settle down to regard Boise as the capital city for all time. The cessation was brief, and now the agitation is coming to the front. The old arguments being brought forward that Boise city is distant from the center of the territory geographically, is off the main lines of travel and is not near the centre of population, and so on. It is intimated that the question will come up in the constitutional convention next month. It seems a foolish quarrel at present, but then there are Idahoans who are much given to foolishness, as those who know anything of what goes on up there are aware.

ANOTHER BIG STRIKE.

The Associated Press brings the announcement that Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE and his employees have been unable to come to an agreement as to wages and as a consequence nearly five thousand men will go out of his mills at the close of the month. Several weeks ago the men, whose pay had been cut down several times, represented to CARNEGIE that they could not live decently, not to say comfortably, on what they were receiving. They said that they had submitted to reductions during dull times, and now that trade was brisk they thought it no more than right that they should have an increase; they there fore, asked for 10 per cent more pay.

Mr. CARNEGIE took the request under advisement, and after considering the matter two or three weeks, sent his reply. Instead of complying with the reasonable request, he informed the men that commencing with July their wages would be reduced 15 per cent. This was a rise with a vengeance. Half starving on the old pay, the men were necessarily discouraged and disheartened. Further conferences with CARNEGIE's representatives were held, and an honest effort made to bring about an agreement which would avoid a strike, but the millionaire employer was inexorable, and the result is that on July 1, 35,000 men, women and children who have been drawing their support from the CARNEGIE mills will have to look elsewhere for bread.

Mr. CARNEGIE is the man who boasts that his income is \$1,500,000 a year. He is among the most liberal contributors to the Republican campaign funds. He subsidizes newspapers and writes argumentative articles to prove that the industries of the country would go to the dogs if it were not for our high tariff. During the last Presidential campaign he urged his men to vote the Republican ticket, saying the success of that ticket meant high wages, while a Democratic victory would bring American workmen into competition with the "pauper laborers" of Europe. He knew when he was talking in this manner that he had imported more of the "pauper laborers" than any other man, bringing them over by hundreds and thousands to take the places of Americans who could not work for as low wages, because they could not live like cattle. Mr. CARNEGIE says he will close his mills. He may do so, but in a little while it will be seen that he will have a full force of hands, brought here from abroad—men who will work for fifteen per cent less pay than the strikers are willing to accept. The anti-contract immigration law may prevent the importation of ministers of the gospel and learned professors to teach in the Catholic university, but it will not stand in the way of Mr. CARNEGIE bringing over all the cheap men he may require to earn the million and a half of profits a year which he boasts.

It is not to be wondered at that men strike in cases like this, nor is it surprising if they sometimes, in their discouragement and anger, are guilty of violence; but it is astonishing that the workingmen voters of this country uphold men, a party and a system which make it possible for the CARNEGIES to rob the public through high prices for their wares, and grind the poor laborer down to starvation wages.

THE ALBANY Times predicts that at the next centennial of Washington's inauguration "we shall travel by air machines." If "we" do "we" shall have to learn a good deal more than we now know in the matter of staying off death.

It is estimated that machinery in the United States does the work of 500,000,000 men. What a lot of work would not be done if there were no machinery!

THE SAN FRANCISCO Chronicle says this is going to be a bonanza year for the farmers in California. It doesn't seem to be a great year for the boomers.

HEREAFTER EXECUTIONS in Minnesota must take place before sunrise, and the condemned may invite three persons to witness his taking off. Isn't it a little barbarous to wake a fellow from a sweet sleep to kill him?

The Handsomest Ladies of America drink Garfield Tea, because it removes all blemishes from the skin by purifying the blood and regulating the system. Fifty cents and \$1.00 boxes at all druggists.

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Blood Diseases are cured by the persevering use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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"For two years I suffered from a severe pain in my right side, and had other troubles caused by a torpid liver and dyspepsia. After giving several medicines a fair trial without a cure, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was greatly benefited by the first bottle, and after taking five bottles I was completely cured."—John W. Benson, 70 Lawrence st., Lowell, Mass.

Last May a large carbuncle broke out on my arm. The usual remedies had no effect and I was confined to my bed for eight weeks. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Less than three bottles healed the sore. In all my experience with medicine, I never saw more

Wonderful Results.

Another marked effect of the use of this medicine was the strengthening of my sight."—Mrs. Carrie Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I had a dry scaly humor for years, and suffered terribly, and, as my brother and sister were similarly afflicted, I presume the malady is hereditary. Last winter, Dr. E. W. (of Portland, Me.) recommended me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and continue it for a year. For five months I took it daily. I have not had a blemish upon my body for the last three months."—T. E. Wiley, 145 Chambers st., New York City.

"Last fall and winter I was troubled with a dull, heavy pain in my side. I did not notice it much at first, but it gradually grew worse until it became almost unbearable. During the latter part of this time, disorders of the stomach and liver increased my troubles. I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, after faithfully continuing the use of this medicine for some months, the pain disappeared and I was completely cured."—Mrs. Augusta A. Furber, Haverhill, Mass.

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1:15, 3:45 and 5:15 p.m. Returning, arrive at D. & R. G. depot at 9:35, 5:00 and 10:00 p.m.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT George O. Smith, administrator of the estate of John P. Smith, deceased, has rendered for settlement and filed in said court, his final account of his administration of said estate and petition for distribution, and that Monday, the 8th day of July, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the court room of said court, in the County Court House, Salt Lake City and County, Utah Territory, has been daily appointed by the judge of said court for the settlement of said account and hearing said petition for distribution, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be settled and approved and final distribution made as prayed for.

Dated June 7, 1889.

HENRY COHN, Secretary and Treasurer.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 18, 1889.